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Miller Pleads City and State Bury Hatchet, Pull Together

Declares Time Has Come
to End Political Animos-
ity and Co-operate on
Transit, Charter, Port
Wants 5-Cent Fare
To Become Reality

Eager to End Sectional
Strife and Invites the
Municipal Officials to
Help Solve Problems

Governor Miller, in an address at a
banquet of the Merchants' Association
at the Hotel Astor yesterday, declared
the time had come for the burying of
political animosities and for co-opera-
tion on three vital issues affect-
ing the future welfare of city and
state.

His remarks were taken as an
answer to the obstructive opposition the
city administration has set up against
the plans of the Charter Revision Com-
mission, the Transit Commission and
the Port Authority. At the same time
he extended a frank invitation to the
city authorities to join with the state
constituted bodies in accomplishing
the solution of the problems that long
have been the subject of strife.

Would Remove Sectional Barriers
The Governor pleaded for a removal
of the barrier of sectionalism between
city and state and said his
one of the city's chief aims would be to
bring about a better plan for
the city and state.

Deals with problems in which there
should be no politics whatever
He said it would receive ready
and just consideration at his hands.

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Clanging Gong Fails \$35,000 Hold-Up at Jolson's Theater

Gunmen Try to Seize Night's Receipts at Door, but
Manager Starts Alarm Bell and Pursues Ban-
dits Down Avenue as Show Goes On

Robbers attempted to hold up An-
thony Schaeffer, custodian of receipts
for the Shubert, at 2 p. m. yesterday
at the door of Al Jolson's Theater,
Seventh Avenue, near Fifty-ninth Street.
They failed to get the \$15,000 he had
under his arm and perhaps the \$20,000
which was in his sedan at the curb,
only because of the quick wit of Ben-
jamin Mallon, manager of the theater.
Several persons were in the lobby
of the theater when Schaeffer, accom-
panied by Mallon, passed through with
the day's receipts. Schaeffer carried
the \$15,000 wrapped in newspapers un-
der his right arm. Mallon swung the
door open for him.

As Schaeffer started through a stocky
man who had been looting out-
side whirled and confronted him with
a pistol, which he jammed into the
custodian's ribs.

"Throw up your hands!" commanded
the gunman.

Schaeffer was helpless. The man
with the pistol already was reaching
for the \$15,000 package under his arm.

30 Days in Jail
For Policeman
Who Beat Man

Magistrate Corrigan Gives
Warning Against Brutality as He Sentences
Patrolman P. Lennon

Third Degree Widely Used
Shameful Conditions Exist
All Over City, Asserts
Court in Freeing Victim

Patrolman Patrick Lennon, of the
West Thirtieth Street station, was
sentenced yesterday to serve thirty
days in the Workhouse for beating a
prisoner. Magistrate Corrigan, in
passing sentence in the West Side
court, denounced police brutality and
said he had resolved to do his best to
stop it.

The victim of the policeman was
Owen W. Watkins, thirty-eight years
old, a seaman, of 27 Lincoln Avenue,
Brooklyn. He told the court that he
was mercilessly and brutally beaten by
Lennon January 18, after being ar-
rested on a charge of felonious assault.

Lennon denied having struck Wat-
kins. Several character witnesses testi-
fied for him. He lives at 424 West
Forty-seventh Street and has been a
member of the force a year.

"I feel sorry to have to send a police-
man to prison," said Magistrate Corri-
gan. "It is against my personal wishes,
but the law must be obeyed. The brutality
in the Police Department must
stop, and the only way to bring it to a
stop is to punish policemen who beat
prisoners."

Third Degree Being Used
"Third degree methods are being
used by the police all over the city,"
the department officials know it and
decent citizens know such methods are
being used. The conditions are shame-
ful."

Watkins testified that at 1:30 a. m.
January 18, he was in a luncheon at
Thirty-fifth Street and Tenth Avenue,
and Lennon entered, told him he was
the man who had been holding up
Luncheon and began pounding him
with his night stick. He tried to pro-
test, he said, but the patrolman would
not allow him to speak and struck him
with his club every 200 feet on the way
to the station.

Patrolman Philip Lutz, of the West
Thirtieth Street station, approached
the witness said, and he pleaded with
him to stop. It was about 6 p. m.
Lennon testified that he had been
called to the luncheon corner to stop
a fight among five men, that Watkins
was one of the men, that Watkins
struck him on the head with a knoe-
rifle and that Watkins dashed into
the luncheon as the four others
escaped. He said he had not taken a
club since the Volstead act became
effective, and gave it as his opinion
that if Watkins suffered bruises he got
them in a fall.

Defended by Patrolman
Patrolman Lutz gave testimony favor-
able to Lennon, saying that Lennon
was sober, that Watkins was drunk and
that the patrolman did not strike his
prisoner at any time.

Magistrate Corrigan said that he
did not believe the stories of Lennon
and Lutz and declared that it was not
Lutz and Lutz who had beaten Watkins.
(Continued on page six)

Quick Aid for Farms Put Up To President To Shantung

Agriculture Conference
Adopts Resolution Ask-
ing Action to Re-es-
tablish Prices of Products

Help of Congress
Also Is Demanded
Credits to Finance Export
of \$1,000,000,000 Sur-
plus Crops Indorsed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Immediate
steps to re-establish the value of farm
products on a parity with those of
other commodities were asked of Con-
gress and President Harding tonight
by the National Agricultural Confer-
ence through the unanimous adoption
of a resolution to that effect. The res-
olution was contained in a report from
the committee on price relations and
members said its adoption meant that
"something must be done by the
President and Congress immediately."

The resolution follows:
"It is the sense of this committee
that the Congress and the President
of the United States should take such
steps as will immediately re-establish
a fair exchange value for all farm
products with that of all other com-
modities."

The conference at the same time re-
jected a resolution of the National
Farmers' Union offering to J. S. Wan-
namaker, of South Carolina, which
would have called for a government
minimum price guaranty on farm prod-
ucts.

Wheat Guaranty Suggested
Some measure of stabilization of
prices was suggested by J. M. Ander-
son, of St. Paul, who said some such
step should be taken until Europe is
recovered economically. He favored par-
ticipation of the United States in Euro-
pean readjustments, but said:

"We don't want to embarrass the
President by asking more entangle-
ments in foreign affairs."
E. B. Parker, of Dakota, asked
for a minimum guaranty on wheat for
two years.

The conference previously had adopted
a resolution which read:
"With respect to the question of
governmental price guaranties, we feel
that there should be a comprehen-
sive study of this subject, and there-
fore we urge that the Congress cause
a careful investigation of this whole
problem to be made by some proper
authority which will report its findings
as early as practicable."

Co-operation in farm marketing was
also recommended and indorsed.

Wallace Opposes Price Fixing
Some of the more radical delegates
felt that only price fixing will alleviate
the distress in which many farmers
have been thrown by the collapse of
grain prices. Those favoring the col-
lapse of prices made it impossible for the
farmer to pay taxes for last year and
to finance the cost of crops.

Secretary Wallace of the Depart-
ment of Agriculture is known to oppose
the fixation of prices. He believes
that a policy of price fixing is ruinous, but
is ready to co-operate in the establish-
ment of values that will make the purchas-
ing power of the farmer's dollar as great
as that of the city dweller's.

The report of the committee on price
relations was that the farmer's pur-
chasing power had been cut in half in
two years and continued:

"This unequal liquidation of prices is
the primary cause of the inability of
manufacturers to sell their goods. It
has resulted in failures of some and
the practical insolvency of many of
the important industrial concerns of
the nation. This has been the prin-
cipal cause of disastrous unemployment
of millions of industrial workers."

Adequate Credits Asked
The conference declares that no re-
vival of American business is possible
until the farmer's dollar is restored to
its normal purchasing power when ex-
pressed in the prices paid for the com-
modities which the farmer must pur-
chase.

The conference at its general ses-
sion commended the efforts of the De-
partment of Justice to reduce retail
prices and urged that still stronger
measures be used to bring values to
general level. The conference had
hit its stride after three days of pre-
liminary work and adopted a body of
resolutions proposed by five commit-
tees. Among the recommendations
adopted unanimously were:

Legislation providing adequate credits
for financing the export of the \$1,000,-
000,000 surplus products.
In recognition by the Interstate Com-
merce Commission of the advisability
of extending preferential rates on cer-
tain commodities.
(Continued on page three)

State Control of All Coal
Trade Proposed at Albany

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Early ac-
tion in the House on a soldiers' bonus
bill was forecast to-night, when Repub-
lican members at a caucus adopted a
resolution instructing the Ways and
Means Committee to frame a bonus
bill and declaring that once reported
the measure should be the continuing
order of business until passed. No op-
position to the resolution developed, it
was said.

Japan Yields To Harding On Shantung

Delegates Will Ask Tokio
for Permission to Con-
sent to Immediate Re-
turn of the Province

Favorable Answer
Believed Assured
China to Govern District
Free From Financial
and Economic Control

By Thomas Steep
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Prompted
by President Harding's mediation, the
Japanese delegation recommended to
Tokyo by cable to-day acceptance of
China's final terms for a settlement of
the Shantung controversy. No doubt
exists as to the result. The President
has been assured definitely that Shantung
will be restored to China.

The restoration will be immediate,
except that certain Japanese officials
will remain on the Shantung Railway,
running from Tsingtao, the port, to
Tientsin, capital of the province, to co-
operate with Chinese officials in effect-
ing the transfer of the property. The
joint Japanese-Chinese administration
is to terminate in a period not longer
than five years. But the rest of the
province is to be surrendered uncondi-
tionally. Japan will yield all eco-
nomic and financial control. Payment
for the railway is to be on terms that
will place the Chinese government to
assume ownership at once and will con-
sist of Chinese treasury notes extend-
ing over fifteen years, but redeemable
at the option of the Chinese within five
years.

U. S. Incurs No Responsibility
Although the impending settlement is
attributed directly first to the good
offices of Mr. Hughes and Arthur J.
Hays, head of the British delegation,
and secondly to President Harding, the
government, it was pointed out by the
"spokesman for the American dele-
gation, incurs no responsibility. The
settlement is the result of the moral
backing of the United States and Japan,
which will stand on its own basis, but
it will be noted in the record of the
conference that the United States and
China will be the moral backing of
the settlement, and the conference itself
will have succeeded in removing a dis-
pute which has been a source of con-
stant friction between the two nations
and a source of disturbances to the peace
of the Far East.

President Harding pointed out
to-day that it was not incidentally
that he should have been instrumental
in hastening a settlement. The Presi-
dent's activity was entirely informal.
Dr. Alfred S. Meyer, Minister,
who called at the White House yester-
day, said to-day he was impressed on
the Executive by the extreme views of
China of an ad-
justment of the conference and a
settlement. The President, whose in-
terest in China's behalf was shown
in the Versailles treaty, had urged
the United States in 1914, made no sug-
gestion whatever that China should ac-
cept Japan's terms. Dr. Sze said:

"On the contrary," said Dr. Sze, "the
President evinced the sincerest sym-
pathy in China's struggle to regain her
lost province. I told him that if Shan-
tung remained in Japan's control the
Chinese people would feel humiliated.
The President was in accord with this
view."

It was not disclosed what suggestions
President made, but it is under-
stood that he was in a friendly way
Baron Shidehara, the Japanese am-
bassador, with intimations that the United
States Senate, when it came to pass
the treaty, would be in a position to
enforce, would be likely to be influ-
enced by any failure on the part of
Japan to carry out her pledge in regard
to Shantung made when she took it
from Germany in 1914.

Two facts were made known to-day
by the Far Eastern sub-committee on
drafting, headed by Elihu Root, of the
American delegation, in regard to the
provision reserving control to China.
One is that it is to be a treaty, not a
mere agreement, which will apply to
China as comprehensively as the four-
power treaty, already adopted by the
conference, which applied only to the
Pacific. The other development was
that the China treaty will supersede
the Franco-Japanese treaty of 1907.

Alliance Now Superfluous
In abrogating the French treaty the
same procedure will be followed as was
followed in nullifying the Anglo-Japan-
ese alliance. France and Japan, who
included an alliance to protect their
interests in the Pacific.
(Continued on next page)

190 Reported Dead
In New Cairo Riot

British Troops Quell Out-
break; London Believes
Disorders Exaggerated

LONDON, Jan. 26.—(By The Associated
Press).—A cable dispatch to "The
Evening Star" from Rome to-day says
it is reported there that fresh dis-
orders have broken out in Cairo,
resulting in 190 persons being
killed and more than 1,000 others in-
jured. British troops, the message
adds, quelled the insurrection.

Thus far no confirmation or denial of
the Rome report has reached London.
Official quarters here were inclined
to discredit the seriousness of the re-
ported trouble. A dispatch from Field
Marshal Allington, Egyptian High Com-
missioner, filed yesterday afternoon
made no mention of any such trouble.
A dispatch to Reuters to-day says
yesterday evening and said a few
trifling incidents occurred as a result
of the arrest of those who signed the
recently issued ultimatum. Egyptians
are reported to be urging the British
to adopt an attitude of non-co-operation
toward the British authorities.

THE WEATHER
Fair to-day, with rising temperatures;
to-morrow cloudy and unsettled;
northeast by east winds.
Full Report on Last Page.

TWO CENTS
In Greater New York
THREE CENTS
Within 200 Miles
FOUR CENTS
Elsewhere

Genoa Conference To Be Postponed; Harding Awaits Action on Arms

Harvey to Tell Poincare U. S.
May Yet Enter Genoa Council

Full Participation by France a Condition, However;
Disposition of Europe to Cut Budgets and
Armaments Also a Factor

Many of President's Close
Advisers Opposed to
Any Participation in
European Muddle Now
Outcry in Senate
Also an Obstacle

By Carter Field
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Opposi-
tion of the United States to partici-
pation at this time in the Inter-
national Economic Conference,
which has been called by the Allied
Supreme Council to meet in Genoa,
Italy, on March 8, will result in a
postponement of that conference, ac-
cording to information which has
been received in Washington from
foreign capitals. It is believed that
the conference will be postponed to
early summer or even later.

The objection of the United States,
it was shown to-day, is not primarily
to participating in an international
economic conference. It is the view
of the Administration, however, that
participation at a time when the
great problems worked out at the
armament limitation conference still
are in abeyance would not be good
policy. After these Washington
conference questions are settled—that
is, after they have been put in the
form of treaties which have been
ratified by the constitutional authori-
ties of the nations involved—then
the United States safely can take up
such problems as would come before
an international economic conference.

Harvey to Notify Poincare
At the same time that the views of
the Administration on the subject of
the Genoa conference became known
here to-day, George Harvey, American
Ambassador to the Court of St. James,
in London, was notified that he would
start the American view of the Genoa
conference to Premier Poincare.

The determination of the President
not to take part in the Genoa confer-
ence until the present armament con-
ference was entirely signed, sealed and
delivered, was reached some time ago.
Since then, while the view of the Ad-
ministration has not changed, there
have been numerous indications of op-
position to American participation in
the Genoa conference, notably in the
Senate and by President Camp-
bell, of the House of Representatives.

The President has delayed formal an-
nouncement because he wished to make
no statement on the Genoa conference
until the Washington conference had
been completed. He knew he did not
want to accept the Genoa invitation in
the mean time, but he did not want to
announce a final decision. His reason
was chiefly a diplomatic one. He did
not wish to show his hand as to the
economic conference in advance to
powers with which this government is
attempting to reach conclusions in the
Washington conference.

Senate Outcry a Handicap
In several other instances in the
little less than one year he has been in
office, this effort of the President to
work a little international strategy has
been made much more difficult, if not
checked, by the clamor of those
members of the Senate who feared that
without loud protests the President
might do something of which they dis-
approved.

To-day, therefore, to quiet the
clamor the Administration suddenly
released information in four different
places.

The President himself told a Senator
that there was not the slightest chan-
ce of his accepting the Genoa invitation
under present conditions.

A Cabinet officer who has refused
day after day to answer any questions
by the newspaper men as to Genoa
stated baldly, when asked again to-day
regarding American participation, that
"it is so remote that you may regard
it as non-existent."

Two other Cabinet officers talked
about the Genoa conference to the
newspaper men to the same general
effect as the President's statement to
the Senator.

Postponement Held Certain
"The horseshoe seems to indicate
that the Genoa conference will not be
held in March, but some months later,"
one of the Cabinet members said.

The Harding Administration, he as-
serted, has ground to believe that the
Genoa conference will not be held in
March, but will be postponed until
after the conclusion of the armament
conference.

At the same time he explained that
the Washington conference will not be
regarded by the government as ended
until final action has been taken by the
Senate on all the treaties.

"My own idea about the Genoa con-
ference is that before the United States
can participate in it four things must
happen," the other Cabinet member
said. "The question of reparations
must first be settled definitely among
the foreign governments involved.
There must be a reduction in European
armies. We cannot deal with any
conference where the recognition of
Russia is involved, nor can we be pre-
sented with the discussion of foreign
debt come up."

"To me it seems absurd to go into a
conference while Russia has an army
of a million and a quarter, and